

## Bexar County Reported 2004 Sexually Transmitted Diseases/ AIDS/ HIV by Age

Age	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	AIDS	HIV	Total
0	1		8		2	11
1						-
2			1	1		2
3						-
4						-
5						-
6			1			1
7						-
8						-
9						-
10						-
11			3			3
12		2	9			11
13		8	35			43
14		26	124		1	151
15	1	50	274			325
16	1	78	422			501
17	9	107	510			626
18	3	147	622		7	779
19	5	168	682	3	4	862
20	14	150	630		6	800
21	10	134	539	2	9	694
22	14	152	516	5	7	694
Total	58	1,022	4,376	11	36	5,503

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	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	AIDS	HIV	Total
Age <1	1	-	8	-	2	11
Age 1 to 4	-	-	1	1	-	2
Age 5 to 14	-	36	172	-	1	209
Age 15 to 24	85	1,189	5,018	16	54	6,362
Age 25 to 44	157	738	1,698	140	180	2,913
Age 45 to 64	62	83	64	48	45	302
Age 65 to 74	12	1	4	2	5	24
Age 75 plus	12	3	-	-	-	15
Missing*	-	4	6	-	-	10
Total	329	2,054	6,971	207	287	9,848

### **An Introduction to Sexually Transmitted Infections**

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), once called venereal diseases, are among the most common infectious diseases in the United States today. More than 20 STIs have now been identified, and they affect more than 13 million men and women in this country each year. The annual comprehensive cost of STIs in the United States is estimated to be well in excess of \$10 billion.

Understanding the basic facts about STIs – the ways in which they are spread, their common symptoms, and how they can be treated– is the first step toward prevention.

STIs affect men and women of all backgrounds and economic levels. They are most prevalent among teenagers and young adults. Nearly two-thirds of all STIs occur in people younger than 25 years of age. The incidence of STIs is rising, in part because in the last few decades, young people have become sexually active earlier yet are marrying later. In addition, divorce is more common. The net result is that sexually active people today are more likely to have multiple sex partners during their lives and are potentially at risk for developing STIs. Most of the time, STIs cause no symptoms, particularly in women. When and if symptoms develop, they may be confused with those of other diseases. Even when an STI causes no symptoms, a person who is infected may be able to pass the disease on to a sex partner.

This is why many doctors recommend periodic testing or screening for people who have more than one sex partner. <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/stdinfo.htm>